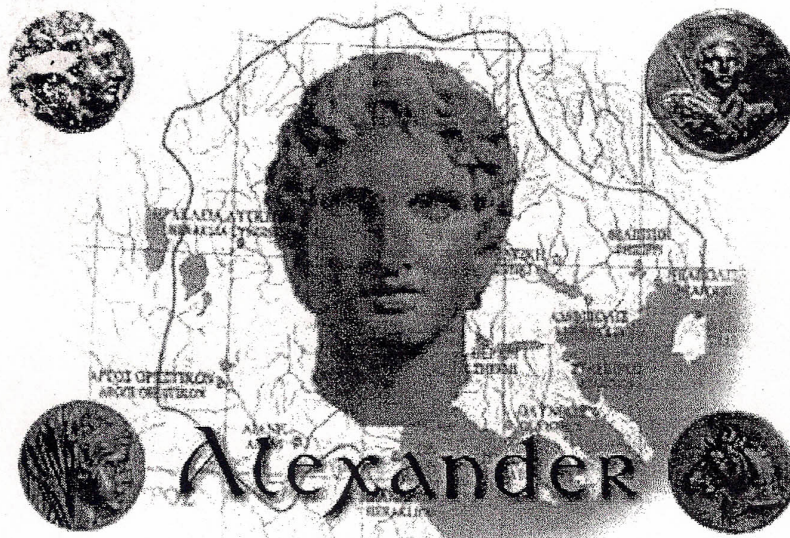


The GREEK Captivity

333 B.C.-134 B.C.



Greek Caucasians are all descended from Esau, the children of Edom. The bible calls them red because of their complexion and the blood shows in their skin. Read Genesis 25:21-34. The reason they rule, and have conquered all the dark nations of the Earth today is because of the blessing the forefather Isaac gave them in Genesis 27:38-40. The Greeks were the beginning of their power, being united under Alexander.

334 **Read 1st Maccabees 1:1-7.** Alexander the Great begins campaign against Persia and defeats Darius III at the river Granicus in Anatolia (Asia Minor)

333 Alexander the Great defeats the Persians under Darius III again at the battle of Issus, capturing the Persian queen and her children.
Alexander refuses Darius's offer of ransom and part of his empire.
He takes the city of Tyre after siege. End of Phoenician empire.

*** Alexander and his military enter the land of Israel and march towards Jerusalem. He was met by the high priest Jaddua clothed in linen in purple and scarlet, with a mitre having the golden plate whereon the name of YHWH was engraved. and a multitude of priest dressed all in white garments.
Alexander having dreamed that very moment dealt peaceably with the Jews and the Levites sacrificed on his behalf in the temple.
The priests did also show Alexander the Book of Daniel regarding the great he goat that should totally smite the Persian empire Alexander believed it prophesied of him
—Antiquities of the Jews by Flavius Josephus book 11 chapter 8.*

Alexander destroys the city of Tyre after siege. End of Phoenician empire.

- 332 Alexander invades and conquers Egypt, foundation of Alexandria.
- 331 Alexander renews Persian campaign and defeats Darius III at Arbela and ends the Persian empire.
Alexander seizes Babylon
- 330 Darius III is assassinated, leaving Alexander in complete control of Persia.
- 329 Alexander marries Roxana in a symbolic gesture of uniting East and West
- 327 Alexander begins invasion of India.
- 326 Alexander wins the battle of the Hydaspes, but his army refuses to go any farther east and he has to retreat.
Second Samnite War (to 304). Roman troops are defeated and humiliated. During the war Appius Claudius builds the Appian Way from Rome to Capua, near Naples, to help move Roman troops more easily to the war area.
- 323 Alexander claims to be the son of Zeus
Alexander dies at Babylon, aged 33. His body is buried at Alexandria, Egypt.
Alexander's empire divided between his four chief generals
Alexander the Great's generals argue over division of his empire (to 319).
Ptolemy I Soter takes Egypt and rules as satrap (governor) in Egypt (to 285).
Birth of Euclid
Hellenistic period begins (to 31).

NOTES: Dividing Alexander's New Found Kingdom and the Fate of Palestine
- Right when Alexander died his general's quarreled for control over the conquered lands

Read 1st Maccabees 1:7-9, Daniel 7:6 Daniel 8:8 .These are the 4 Main Generals!

- CASSANDER RULED MACEDONIA
- LYSIMACHUS RULED THRACE & ASIA MINOR
- SELEUCUS RULED SYRIA [Antiochus Epiphanes was his descendent]
- PTOLEMY RULED EGYPT

- 320 Judah: Ptolemy captures Jerusalem.
Libya: Egypt takes Libya as a province.
Syria: Seleucus I Nicator, one of Alexander's generals, begins to take control.
Theocritus is born
- 311 Seleucus takes Babylon
- 307 Greece: Two of Alexander's generals rule the country, Antigonus I and Demetrius I both taking the title of king. Other governors follow their example
- 305 Egypt: Ptolemy I takes the title of king and is soon proclaimed Pharaoh
Babylon: Seleucus I becomes king, founding Seleucid dynasty.
Agathocles, a tyrant of Syracuse in Sicily is allowed to take the title as king
- 301 Greece: Antigonus I killed in battle of Issus against Seleucus I and his allies.
Seleucus rules Syria, and Ptolemy I rules Palestine and Egypt.

300 Rome becomes a major world power in the western Mediterranean
Treaty between Rome and Carthage.

NOTES: Hellenization Outside of Israel

Emigration

- Jews around the eastern world now looked to the west (trade, government was there)
- Jewish settlements began emerging along the Mediterranean and all the areas
- These Jewish emigrants had to learn Greek language, customs, and ideas

(Hellenization)

* Hellas was the Greek name for Greece

The Jews and the Founding of Alexandria, Egypt

- The community of Alexandria is probably the best example of what happened to the Jews under the influence of Greek or Hellenistic culture.
- The port of Alexandria became one of the most active commercial centers of the world. With many Jews there they formed an important part of the community.
- Citizenship depended mostly upon your religion (each city had a patron god/goddess). City festivities involved sacrificing to various deities especially if one held an office.
- Jews could not participate so they were not full citizens (yet they could not be called foreigners because they helped found Alexandria and made it prosperous and important)
- The Ptolemies allowed for separate communities for Jews (courts, religion, diet, Synagogue, etc.) They could not lead in festivals or hold a public office (unless they converted to paganism/hellenism).
- In spite of all this the Jews and Alexandrians were friendly to one another.

Cultural Adjustment

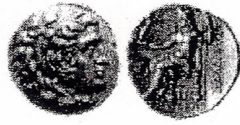
- As Alexandria prospered there was more learning and philosophy there than in Greece itself
- The Jews were hospitable and also spoke Greek and were somewhat cultured yet they remained Jews
- Jews began teaching their children Greek and second, they translated the Pentateuch and other Jewish literature into Greek to preserve the Jewish spirit

The Septuagint

- The Jews of Egypt surrounded the translating of the Bible.

285 B.C. and 130 B.C. the Septuagint translated

Ptolemy had a library built in Alexandria, Egypt, it held over twenty times ten thousand books. He so desired to have all the writings of the Israelites translated into the Greek language. Six elders out of all the 12 tribes of Israel which had returned during the days of Cyrus decree were commanded to interpret the laws and testimonies of Israel and translate them into the Greek language.



Ptolemy

- 285 Egypt: Reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (to 246). He becomes king of Egypt.
Between 285 and 130 the Septuagint translated
- 276 Greece: Antigonus II Gonatus rules Greece (to 239)
Ptolemy II of Egypt invades Syria and the first Syro-Egyptian war begins
Ptolemy II marries his sister Arsinoe
Greece: Birth of Euclid, mathematician (died in 194)
- 261 Antiochus II Theos (the God) becomes king of Syria
- 254 Rome takes Panormus in Sicily from Carthage.
- 252 Antiochus II marries Bernice, daughter of Ptolemy II
- 250 Judea is part of Ptolemaic empire based in Egypt (to 198).
Hebrew scriptures are translated into Greek.
- 246 Seleucus II Callinicus becomes king of Syria
Ptolemy III Euergetes becomes king of Egypt and rules to 221
The third Syro-Egyptian war begins as Ptolemy Invades Syria
- 241 Peace between Rome and Carthage. Sicily becomes first Roman province.
- 240 Seleucus invades Egypt
- 238 Carthaginians begin conquest of Spain.
- 237 Rome: **Birth of Scipio Africanus, the general AFRICA** named after him. He
conquered Hannibal in the Second Punic War (died in 183).
- 225 Romans defeat Celts at Telamon in Italy.
- 223 Antiochus III, the Great, succeeds his father and restores power of Seleucid empire
and becomes king of Syria and ruler of babylon (to 187).
- 221 Greece: Philip V rules Macedonia (to 179).
Egypt: Ptolemy IV Philopater becomes king of Egypt and rules (to 203).
The fourth Syro-Egyptian war begins
- 219 Antiochus the Great invades Egypt
- 218 Second Punic War (to 201). From Spain Hannibal crosses the Alps with elephants
to invade Italy, defeating Publius Cornelius Scipio at the river Ticinis, and also
defeated Sempronius Longus at the river Trebia.

NOTES: A Scribes Advice

- The Jews had no idea what was coming soon (major struggles) as a result of Greek influences.
- At this time a man named **Jesus ben Sirach (from Jerusalem) wrote a book [Ecclesiasticus in Apocrypha]** on philosophy but his philosophy differed greatly from that of the Greeks. He ignored subjects like the physical universe, government, and society and was primarily interested in giving people practical advice on how to live.
- According to him Moses and the prophets, and Proverbs and Ecclesiastes give us all of the answers. The wise man was the one who had no ambition and served God faithfully.

He will avoid friendship with the ambitious and wealth seekers.

- 206 Rome: Scipio the Younger defeats the Carthaginians drives them out of Spain.
Egypt: Reign of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (to 181).
205 Rosetta Stone recording his ascension is carved.
- 203 **Africa: Hannibal is recalled to Carthage to repel a Roman invasion by Scipio the Younger. Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama and ends the Second Punic War.** Carthage surrenders Spain and Mediterranean lands and Carthaginian fleet is destroyed. Ptolemy V (Epiphanes) becomes king of Egypt
- 198 ***Judea part of Seleucid empire under Antiochus III and IV (to 166).***
- 193 Ptolemy V marries Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus III
- 192 Syrian War (to 189). Antiochus III defeated in war with Rome.
- 190 Greece: Birth of Hipparchus, astronomer (dies 120).
Antiochus III defeated by Romans at Magnesia
- 187 Seleucus IV Philopator becomes king of Syria
- 183 Hannibal commits suicide to avoid being captured by the Romans.

NOTE: The Maccabees Fight for Survival Against Astronomical Odds

The Maccabean Age

* The period between 200-150 BC were very important and filled with stirring events. These events forever changed the Jews and their laws even to the present day. Since all that happened outside of Judea we must make mention of the ambitions and fortunes of the empires and kingdoms that controlled the world and their powerful rulers.

Judea Becomes a Syrian Province [remember Greeks ruled Syria]

Syria's Ambition

- The Syrians desired to reunite all of Alexander's conquests.
- By 198 BC Antiochus III, called "the Great" took the first step when he forced Egypt to give up Israel
- Only one obstacle lay in the path of the Seleucid's march to world dominion--Rome
- Rome had just destroyed the power of Carthage in 203B.C. and was gradually dominating the Mediterranean lands
- Antiochus was forced to give up Egypt and give hostages (his royal family) plus large sums of money (which they exacted from the peoples subject to them) as security against any Roman invasions.
- But Antiochus and his successor, Seleucus IV, continued to plan conquests.
- The Seleucid empire began to crack when most of Asia would no longer submit to the tyranny (especially Israel)

- 181 Ptolemy VI Philometor becomes king of Egypt and rules (to 145).

- 180 Africa: early Meroitic writing appears.
- 179 Perseus, son of Philip V of Macedonia, continues war with Rome (to 167).
- 175 Antiochus IV Epiphanes becomes king of Syria and Seleucid empire (to 163).
- 171 Ptolemy VII becomes co-regent of Egypt with his brother Ptolemy VI
Rome's third Macedonian war begins (to 167).
Macedonians under Perseus attack Rome once again.
Mithridates I begins the conquest of Babylonia and Media, adding those countries to Elam, Persia, and Bactra to form the Parthian Empire
- 169 Egypt: Antiochus IV invades the country and captures Ptolemy VI. The Egyptians proclaim his brother, Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, king. Antiochus withdraws, and the two brothers reign jointly.
Antiochus Epiphanes captures Jerusalem
- 168 In the battle of Pydna the Romans defeat the Macedonians and capture their leader, Perseus.
The Romans interfere in Antiochus's war with Egypt and prevent his capturing Alexandria
Antiochus pollutes the Temple in Jerusalem and suspends the sacrifices of the Jews
- 167 **Antiochus begins persecution of the Jews. The Jewish Temple in Jerusalem is dedicated to the worship of the Greek god, Zeus.**

- The pro-Syrian group decided to remove the high priest. (Hoping to control the government)
- They did this because of the change in the government of Syria
- Seleucus IV had died and had been succeeded by his brother Antiochus IV (who usurped the throne)
- **Antiochus IV also wanted to conquer Egypt like the others and unite his empire * He gave himself the surname "Epiphanes" which means "god manifest" (in other words he was Zeus incarnate)**
- He acted as though he really were Zeus and the people called him "Epimanes" meaning "the madman"
- Since Palestine bordered Egypt he needed a loyal Hellenized population there
- Then a group of Jews came to him and devised a plan. The high priest Onias III should be removed and his Hellenized brother Jason was to take his place. (set up a Greek Constitution and coin Greek money)

The Israelite laws were to be Destroyed

- To Antiochus every one had to follow and become like Greeks
- If Judaism stood in the way then Judaism was to be destroyed so he gave the orders
- The Syrian army marched into Jerusalem and many of the people were killed and others escaped to the hills. Only the known Hellenists were allowed to remain
- Orders were given: NO Sabbath, NO Holy Days, and NO Circumcision
- A Statue of Zeus/Antiochus was placed in the Temple above the altar

- The most detestable animals (including the pig) were brought and sacrificed on the altar
- An abominable act was perpetrated on Kislev 25, 168 BC according to the Book of Maccabees that "left the Jews desolate." Read 1st Maccabees 1:38. (This is the Abomination of Desolation in Daniel 8:13) but Jesus taught in Matthew 24:15 that this was a preliminary of the second and greater fulfillment of Rome destroying Jerusalem in 70 AD, the seventieth week of Daniel 9:27.

NOTES: Antiochus - Death of Judas Maccabee (168 - 160 BC)

The Hopeless Situation

The Party of Hasidim

- As Hellenism was gaining ground the rich upper class Jews were for it and the common people adhered ever so strictly to Judaism and the commandments. A new class was forming among the people. The Hasidim: [Heb., = the pious], is a term used by the rabbis to describe those Jews who maintained the highest standard of religious observance and moral action. The first Hasidim, also called the Assideans or Hasideans, [READ 1 MACCABEES 2:42] were members of a sect that developed between 300 BC and 175 BC. Rigid adherents of Judaism, they led the resistance to the Hellenizing campaign of Antiochus IV of Syria and were important in the revolt of the Maccabees.

NOTES: The New Heroes

Mattathias and His Sons

- Northwest of Jerusalem was the little town of Modin. Among the most devoted Jews were the Hasmoneans (descendant of Simeon/Hasmon the priest. Read 1st Maccabees 2:1) who were descended from the priests
- The aged Mattathias had five sons: Simon, Eliezer, Judah, Johanan, and Jonathan
- They knew that the Greeks of Syrians would be arriving in their town soon too

Judah the Maccabee "The Hammer of God"

- About 167 BC old Mattathias died (in the hills) just a year after the revolt
- The leadership moved to Judah who had distinguished himself above all others in the band
- He had acquired the surname "Maccabee" Derived from "Makkabet" the Hebrew word for hammer Judah was the hammer God used to smite the Greek/Syrians
- Judah became one of the greatest military leaders of all time. He was as inspiring a general as David
- He united the Jews and fought for the independence of Israel

The First Hanukkah "Feast of Dedication"

- With singing the Maccabean army came to Jerusalem being in enemy hands for 3 years
- The high priest Menelaus fled, as did the Hellenized Jews and all the pagan residents just as almost 3 years earlier the Jews fled for the hills.
- The Temple was cleansed and the worship was re-established
- They removed every sign of paganism and destroyed the altar that was defiled by pagan

sacrifices. They also ground the statue of Antiochus/Zeus into dust and erected a new altar

- *On the 25th of Kislev (165 BC) they rededicated the Temple and celebrated the dedication feast called Hanukkah (from "hannak" which means "to dedicate") for eight days just like the feast of Tabernacles-read 2nd Maccabess 1:18. Christ honored this feast in John 10:22.*

- Judah won religious freedom.
- Jonathan gained power for the Hasmonean family.

Under Jonathan, the Maccabean

***Note: 3 districts of Samaria were given to the Israelites by the Greek King Demetrius according to 1st Maccabees 10:38. In 536 B.C.**

This gives us a better understanding of why Christ entered the land of Samaria in 30 A.D. And offered the Samaritan woman "Living water". She told Christ she was an Israelite because her forefather was "Jacob"!

John 4:6: Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus on the well: and it was about the sixth hour.

7: There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink.

8: (For his disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat.)

9: Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

10: Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water.

11: The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep: from whence then hast thou that living water?

12: Art thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children, and his cattle?

Simon Maccabee was an old man so he couldn't lead the army in battle but he faithfully attended to priestly and civil duties.

- He left the fighting to his sons (one of them was John Hycranus)
- Simon maintained the policy of his brother Jonathan

- ***Simon's death (135 BC) marked the end of the heroic age of the Hasmonean struggle.***
and Hyrcanus reign began the policy of territorial expansion. The goal was greater national prosperity.
- The pagan cities that surround Jerusalem had controlled the commerce previously and hated the Jews.
- When Syria ran into problems again Hyrcanus recaptured the cities and developed Jewish commerce.
- ***John Hyrcanus became the next ruler and the Syrians agreed with him rather than the Hellenizing Jews***
- ***Hyrcanus promised to be an ally to Syria and to give up the pagan cities except Jaffa (the famous port city). The Hellenizing party now disappeared from the Jewish scene.***

- **The Policy of Expansion**

- **He soon conquered Edom, one of the great trade routes between Egypt and Asia**
- **To assure their loyalty, Hyrcanus compelled the “Idumean’s” Greek word for “Edomites”, to adopt the Laws and customs of the Israelites or be forced out of their homeland. They agreed and became Jew-ish. The Jew-ish people of today are their descendants.**

- 166 *Jews, under the leadership of Judas Maccabeus, rebel against the persecution of Antiochus IV (to 164, when the Jews true worship is restored).*
- 165 *The Jerusalem Temple repaired and cleansed Daniel 8:14/1st Macc.4:44-59*
- 164 **Antiochus Epiphanes dies 2nd Maccabees 9:28**
- 160 Judah: Judas Maccabeus is killed in battle against Syrians. His brother, Jonathan, leads the Jews (to 143).
- 157 Judaea becomes an independant principality
- 154 The Jews in Egypt build a temple at Leontopolis
- 149 Rome's third Punic war against Carthage begins (ends 146)
Rome's fourth Macedonian war
Macedonia becomes a Roman province
- 146 Romans destroy Carthage
- 145 Egypt: Ptolemy VII rules under the regency of his mother, Cleopatra II. Ptolemy VIII seizes the throne (to 116) and marries first Cleopatra II and then her daughter

Cleopatra III.

- 143 Judea: Simon Maccabeus, elder brother of Judas and Jonathan, leads the Jews-134
- 135 First Servile War - revolt of Roman slaves in Sicily crushed (to 132).
Judea: John Hyrcanus, son of Simon Maccabeus becomes high priest in Jerusalem rules (to 104).
- 133 **Rome aka Chittim** begins to expand her empire eastward.
- 130 The Pharisees begin to emerge as a sect
- 120 Hyrcanus repudiates the Pharisees and declares himself a Sadducee
- 116 Egypt: Ptolemy VIII dies; Ptolemaic empire is split up; years of strife follow.
- 104 Judea: Aristobulus I is king (to 103).
- 103 Judea: Alexander Jannaeus rules (to 76).
Second Servile War (to 99) - a revolt by slaves in Rome.
- 91 War between Rome and Italian cities.
- 90 Judea: Revolt of Pharisees occurs.
- 89 Rome: Roman army under Sulla regains control of Italy; all Italians are granted Roman citizenship.
- 67 Judea: Hyrcanus II rules. Civil war breaks out between his forces and those of his brother Aristobulus II.
- 65 Pompey and the Roman army invade Syria and conquer Palestine.
Rome: Birth of Horace (dies 8 B.C.), poet and satirist. He wrote Ars Poetica and Odes.
- 64 Judea: Pompey captures Jerusalem, annexes Syria and Judea.
Aristobulus II, King of Judea, dies;
Mithradates IV of Syria commits suicide; and Hyrcanus II becomes high priest of Judea with Antipater as civil adviser.

The Pharisees

- Two political parties emerged
- The Scribes who were opposed to expansion was the Pharisees (from parosh "to separate.")
- Separated from the pagans or separated from those that favored expansion.
- The Pharisees (spiritual descendants of the Hasidim) argued that their religion saved the Jewish people. Therefore everything must be subordinate to religion.
- They did not want to force but to persuade by example.

The Sadducees

- Those who remained in complete charge of the government were the Sadducees
- They claimed to be descendants of Solomon's high priest Zadok. Zadok also means "righteous" so it may but doubtfully mean "righteous ones,"

- The Sadducees argued that national power had saved the people and their religion. They were not opposed to Judaism and were for the forcing of Judaism on the pagans.

The Pharisees and Sadducees differed somewhat in Religious Views- READ ACTS 23:8

- The Sadducees were in favor of a strict interpretation of the Torah (willing to obey all) they don't believe in a resurrection, Angels or spirit
- The Pharisees were for a liberal interpretation (general truths and principles). They wanted to extend these principles to every phase of life. They argued that there was also an oral Torah (to support their views) a set of traditions that had been handed down to them by the former scribes (who received from their predecessors all the way back to Moses). They believe in resurrection, Angels and a spirit in man.

- The one-year reign (104 BC) of Hyrcanus oldest son Judah showed the Pharisees what they were to expect.

A Maccabean son prefers Greek customs

- Hyrcanus oldest son **Judah** preferred the Greek name **Aristobulus**
- He immediately threw three of his brothers into prison because of jealousy and two of them supposedly starved to death. A few months later another brother was brutally murdered in the palace. This kind of thing happened regularly among the pagan nations but it shocked and disgusted the Jews.
- In national policy Aristobulus continued to conquer more territory.
- **He boldly assumed the title of king (though he didn't use the Hebrew Title "melech")**
- The Jews sighed with relief when he died. But this left many problems on the horizon.

The Approaching Storm

- His successor was no better, Alexander Jannai (Yonathan was his Hebrew name but changed it to Jannai) was the only brother of Judah Aristobulus still alive in prison at his death.
- For 15 years Alexander Jannai extended his territory. All of Israel's pagan city boundaries and trade centers were under Jewish rule.
- In 89 BC. he campaigned against the Arabs to the south. He was ambushed and lost his entire army.
- The Pharisees seized upon this opportunity. On the following Succoth[feast of tabernacles], while Alexander was officiating as high priest in the Temple, the people who were watching, struck him with the "etrogin" (citrons, fruit). He ordered the slaughter of hundreds of defenseless people.

Halfhearted Rebels

- The people rebelled and along with the help of Syria defeated Alexander and he fled to the hills.
- The Syrians (giving themselves credit for the victory) wanting to put the Sadducees into power caused thousands of the Pharisees to flee to Alexander. With their help Alexander came back defeating the Syrians and the others.

- He instituted an inquisition (hunt) against those who had rebelled earlier and many fled the country.
- Alexander made a horrible example of those he caught. At one party he crucified 800 Pharisees. This marked him as one of the cruelest tyrants in Jewish history because he used a pagan method of execution.
- The Jews were again moving toward losing their independence.
- On his death bed (76 BC.) Alexander advised his wife Salome Alexandra, whom he had appointed as successor, to dismiss the Sadducean advisors and to govern with the aid of the Pharisees.
- she appointed Pharisees to the Sanhedrin (at that time it was legislature and supreme court combined).

The School Law

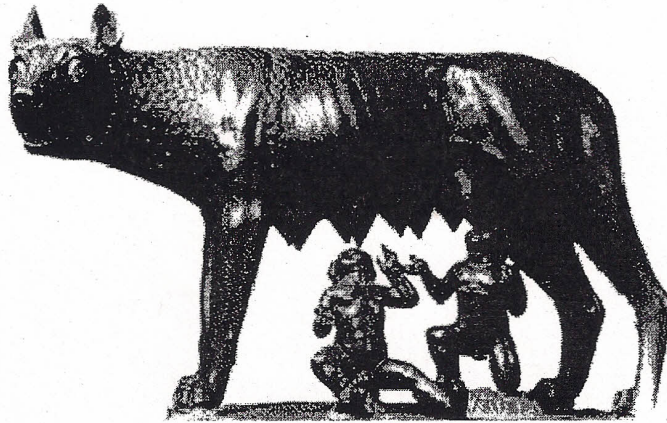
- The Pharisees immediately went to work on the Jewish government.
- They ended the policy of conquest
- They reformed the judicial system and any contamination's on Jewish life.
- They established the school law. Every young man was in duty bound to seek an education

Sadducean Resentment

- The Sadducees could not agree with any arrangement that left them out of control of the government.
- They believed that they were the only ones fit to rule. They also knew that the Pharisees would not forgive the murderous crucifixion of the other Pharisees.
- While the Pharisees were sure of the populations support, the army, the military leadership, and the wealthy in the land were all on the Sadducean side.

In scriptures Rome was sometimes referred to as Chittim [Kittim], read Numbers 24:24, & Daniel 11:30. Because they were the same people the Roman Empire literally absorbed the Greek empire. This explains why they are often times referred to as the Greco-Roman Empire.

ROMAN CAPTIVITY 64 B.C.-193 A.D.



Originally, the people of Rome were the descendants of Chittim/Kittim, the son of Javan fourth son of Japheth, Read Genesis 10:4. Esau conquered them as the Greeks and became the Romans we read about in history. Rome, was founded in 753 BC by Romulus

The legend of Romulus and Remus

According to legend, the Greeks had laid siege to the city of Troy (near the coast of modern Turkey) and killed almost everyone. One Trojan prince named Aeneas, escaped by sea and sailed to Italy. He landed at Laurentum on the west coast of Italy. He formed an alliance with Latinus the king of the Latins and married his daughter Lavinia. Aeneas' son Ascanius founded a city called Alba Longa. He was the first of a long line of kings who ruled for about 400 years. When the last king was overthrown, his twin grandsons Romulus and Remus were left to die by the River Tiber. A wolf found them and looked after them. The wolf breast fed them and nourished them. When the twins grew up they decided to set up a new city on the spot where they had been left to die. They held a sacred ceremony and Remus mocked it so Romulus killed his brother and named the city after his own name and became its first ruler.

- The followers of Romulus were shepherds, hunters, farmers, and merchants who lived in small huts scattered on the seven hills on which the city of Rome was built. Romans and Greeks are "Idumeans", Edomites that relocated from Edom [called Petra today].

NOTES: Rome on the Move - End of the Hasmoneans (67 - 45 BC)

- When Salome Alexandra died, her older son, **Hycranus, who was high priest**, succeeded her on the throne as Hycranus II. Hycranus and Aristobulus are the last of the Hasmonean Dynasty.
- Already **his brother, Aristobulus**, was leading an army against Jerusalem.
- Hycranus could not gather an army and the one that was already there deserted him and went over to his attractive brother Aristobulus.
- Hycranus said he had never really wanted the throne and swore allegiance to (Aristobulus) Aristobulus II.

The Idumean [EDOMITE]

- **At this time there was a man in Jerusalem named Antipater. (not a Jew by birth).**
- **Both his parents were Idumeans and were forcibly converted to Judaism. Antipater was raised a Jew by religion**
- **Antipater sought power and persuaded Hycranus to allow him and an army of Nabataen Arabs to drive Aristobulus out of Jerusalem and restore Hycranus "his supposed friend" to power.**
- Aristobulus, who was in control of the Temple, sent Pompey a vine of pure gold as a gift.
- Pompey sent such a valuable gift back to Rome to decorate the Temple of Jupiter.
- Antipater, on behalf of Hycranus, understanding the Roman's political situation, sought to convince Pompey that if he favored Hycranus, then he would eventually have control of Judea (another to boast of).
- Unexpectedly a group of Pharisees asked Pompey to rid them of both brothers and restore Judea to its original constitution where the high priest ruled with the advise of an elected council.

The Iron Fist of Rome

- Pompey marched his army into Judea.
- Aristobulus was afraid so he fortified himself in Jerusalem
- Pompey then besieged Jerusalem and Aristobulus surrendered. But the Sadducees refused to open the gates. The Romans came in and the Sadducees withdrew into the Temple.
- The Romans attacked the Temple and broke through the outer wall.
- The priests performed the sacrifices devotedly without giving any attention to what was happening
- As one priest fell by the sword another would take his place. (About 12,000 Jews perished that day)
- When it was over, Pompey entered the Temple, and even the Holy of Holies (truly no image inside?)

Pompey decides in Favor of Rome

- This was the end of Jewish independence. Rome would never let go of its prey
- When Pompey was called in to decide for the Jews who should rule he chose Rome
- Aristobulus was deprived of any power in the government
- The Pharisaic Party was totally disregarded (The Jews were not to be considered)
- Hycranus was chosen and **Antipater (now a friend of Rome)** was to stand at his side
- Hycranus now would be called Ethnarch instead of king and Judea was now a Roman province of

Syria

- Pompey even brought Aristobulus and his two sons to the Roman forum in his march in triumphal procession to impress the people and the Roman Senate.

BCE

- 64 ***Pompey captures Jerusalem***; leaves the Maccabean high priest Hyrcanus in power with Antipater as civil adviser
- 47 Pompey is assassinated, possibly by order of Cleopatra.
Caesar conquers Cleopatra's enemies.
Caesar makes Cleopatra queen of Egypt
Under Julius Caesar Antipater becomes procurator of Judea; his son Herod becomes governor of Galilee.
- 45 Rome: Caesar defeats Pompey's son, Sextus, in Africa and crushes a mutiny in the Tenth Legion. He becomes virtual dictator of Rome.
Caesar introduces Julian calendar and adopts his nephew, Octavian, as his heir.
- 44 Caesar becomes dictator of Rome for life
Caesar is assassinated by a group of Romans led by Brutus and Cassius.

NOTES: Rome and the Idumeans [SAME RACE]

Antipater and Rome

- Antipater and Rome from this time on worked together. Both were greedy for power.
- Rome supported Antipater and he in turn fulfilled all of Rome's demands.
- Hyrcanus II, ruler and high priest (63-40 BC) was just a puppet in their hands.
- Actually Antipater ruled, and two of his sons, Phasael and **Herod [the great]**, were local governors.
- Phasael was governor over Jerusalem and Herod was governor over Galilee.

Rebels or Patriots

- ***The Pharisees, Sadducees, and the people wanted to drive out all Idumeans including the Romans and the converted Jew-ish leaders.***
- Rome broke up the country's unity by dividing it into 5 administrative districts. [divide and conquer]
- Many patriot Jews [zealots] hid in the mountains of Judea and Galilee to make surprise attacks on the Romans.
- The Romans looked upon them as murderers and hunted them mercilessly as beasts of prey.
- Rome and the Idumeans were obviously not popular with the Jews.

The Humiliation of the Sanhedrin

- One patriot named Hezekiah and some men were captured by Herod in Galilee. They were executed.
- Some relatives of these men appealed to the Sanhedrin. They could do nothing.
- In fact when Herod was charged to answer to this, this is what happened.
- The normal procedure was for the accused to appear before the Sanhedrin in black clothes as a sign of penitence. Herod the accused, marched into the hall leading a body of soldiers in uniform with swords and spears.
- Herod was so sure of Rome's support that he had no respect for the Sanhedrin's judicial opinions.
- The 70 elders were humiliated and afraid. Only one man, Shemaiah spoke up. "If you will not judge this man now...the time will come when he will judge you and show you no mercy."
- The Sanhedrin was awakened and the trial began.
- Hycranus, as high priest was president of the Sanhedrin. He knew that if he condemned Antipater's son then he would be opposing Rome and Rome would hold him personally responsible. He postponed the meeting till the next day.
- Herod, feeling insulted and in a rage, was ready to order a massacre on the Sanhedrin as well as all of the inhabitants of Jerusalem who would not show respect for Rome. His father and brother stopped him.

- 40 **Herod the Great appointed king of Judea till 4 BC**
- 37 Herod the Great captures Jerusalem
Rome: Triumvirate is renewed for five years.
Mark Antony, already married to Octavia (the sister of Octavian), also marries Queen Cleopatra of Egypt.
- 36 Octavian's fleet defeats that of Pompey's son, Sextus.
- 32 Octavian declares war on Antony and Cleopatra.
- 31 Battle of Actium, at which Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra.
Octavian becomes master of the Roman world, the final triumph of Empire
- 30 Antony and Cleopatra commit suicide.
Octavian declares Egypt a Roman province.

- 27 Rome: Octavian given supreme power by the Roman Senate, thus effectively ending the Roman Republic. He takes the title Augustus and becomes the first emperor of Rome (to 14 AD).
- 20 Herod the Great begins to rebuild the Jerusalem Temple
- 15 Roman empire extended to the upper Danube.
- 12 Revolt in Pannonia (part of present-day Slovenia) quelled by Augustus' stepson, Nero.
- 5 ***Birth of CHRIST**
- 4 Death of Herod the Great his kingdom is split between his three sons.

The Last of the Hasmoneans

- The feelings of the Jews at this time were expressed in a collection of poems written about this time called "Psalms of Solomon." Their author was undoubtedly a Pharisee whose chief interest lay not in war and power, but in piety and right conduct. He justified the misfortunes which befell the Hasmoneans, for they had sinned and deserved punishment. Nevertheless, he could not help speaking with great bitterness of Pompey and the Romans. They had been invited as friends; the gates of the city were opened to them. But they desecrated the Temple and enslaved the people. No wonder that when the author heard of Pompey's end, he exclaimed: "Praised be the Lord who judges the whole earth with His justice." Moreover, the author feared lest the pagan neighbors in league with the Romans make life unbearable for the Jews. He prayed: "Punish us in accordance with Thy will, but deliver us not into the hands of the Gentiles."

Antigonus as King

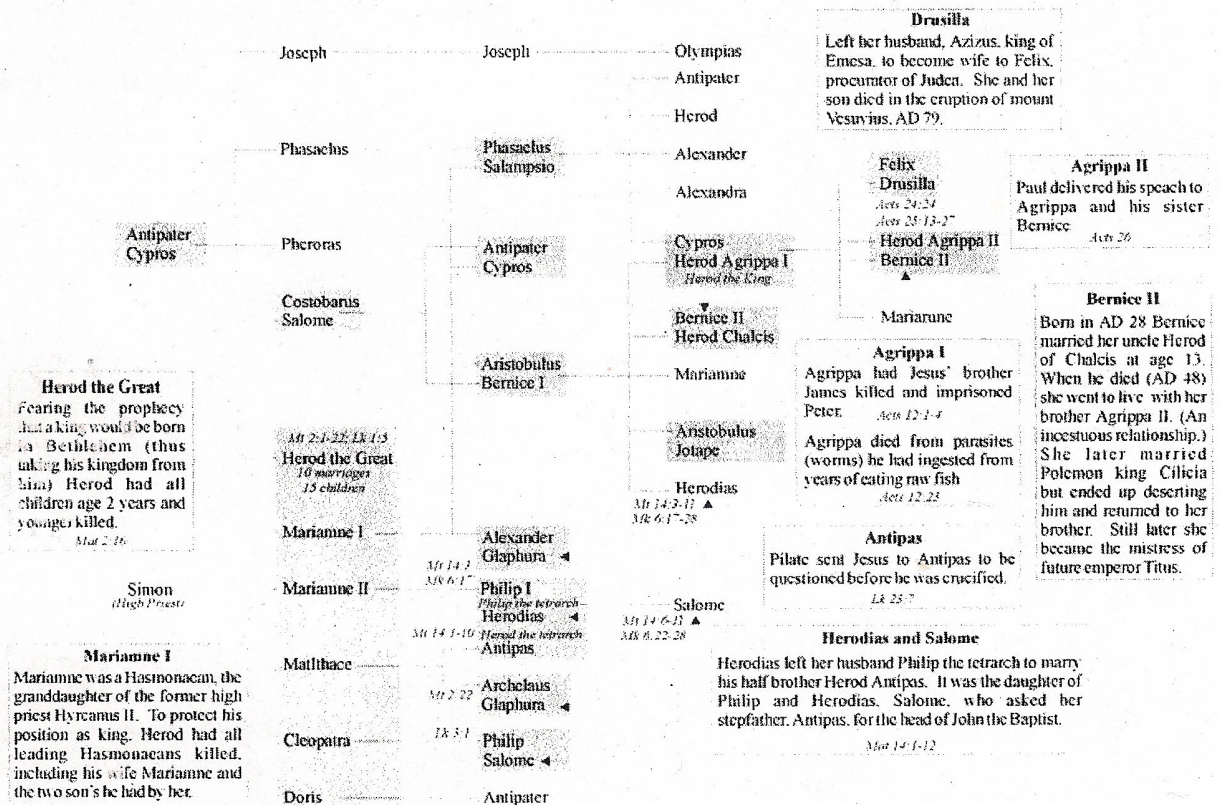
- He was not like his father, Aristobulus, nor like his grandmother Salome, he possessed neither attractiveness nor charm, neither soldierliness nor statesmanship.
- He was the wrong man at a time when the right one might have changed the future of the entire East.

Herod, King by the Grace of Rome read Luke 1:5

- When Herod new what was happening with Antigonus entering Jerusalem he gathered his family, including Alexandra the daughter of Hycranus, her daughter, Miriam or Mariamne, to whom he was betrothed, and Miriam's younger brother Aristobulus, and had fled in the direction of the Nabatean Arabs to the south.
- He left his family in a fortress in southern Palestine and continued on his way to Egypt where he hoped to tell his sad story to Antony. But he found that Antony had temporarily escaped Cleopatra's clutches and was gone making peace with Octavius.
- Although Cleopatra tried her seduction on Herod, he paid no attention to her and went on to Rome despite the danger of crossing the Mediterranean at that season.
- As usual, luck was with him. He arrived safely in Rome and was greeted warmly by Antony and Octavius.
- What could Herod have wanted with the rulers of the Roman empire? He certainly wanted revenge on Antigonus, and no doubt asked that Antony order the Roman armies in Syria to drive Antigonus out of Judea.
- Whatever the discussion was they and the Senate proclaimed Herod king of Judea.
- *The family of Antipater, whose shrewdness had dispossessed the Hasmoneans, thus attained all they had hoped for.*

Linage of the Herod's

Herod the Great embraced the elite Roman culture of luxury and excess. This infatuation with Rome, along with generous gifts, established him among influential Romans and the Senate. He was appointed procurator of Judea by Julius Caesar in 47 B.C. Because of his loyalty to Rome he was appointed king of the Jews (at the suggestion of his friends Mark Antony and Octavian) by the Roman Senate in 40 B.C. While there was great opposition from the Jews (because Herod was not a member of the royal family) he eventually took possession of the kingdom in 37 B.C.



The Conquest of a Kingdom

- Herod, for the time being, was a king without a country.
- His first task was to win Judea by driving out Antigonus. But this was not an easy task in view of the bribes which the Roman generals in Syria were receiving from Antigonus, and the opposition of the Jews all over the country.
- Antigonus received letters and threats from Antony. **Jerusalem was besieged for three months, and Antigonus could hold it no longer.**

- The Romans army slaughtered so many within the city that Herod had to take drastic measures and promise the Romans large rewards to stop it or, as he complained to the Roman officers, he might be left a king of a country without a population.

- Antigonus was captured but he pleaded for mercy. It was not customary for the Romans to execute a captured king, but at Herod's request to avenge his brother, it was done in this case.
- The Hasmonean dynasty came to a horrible end and so did the independence which it had so gloriously won for Judea.

Herod the Great, Servant of Rome

For 40 years, Jewish history was dominated by Herod the Great. He was born in about 73 BC, the son of the Idumean Antipater, and became a Roman citizen in 47. His father appointed him military governor of Galilee, with the task of clearing the region of zealots. In 41, Antony made Herod and his brother tetrarchs, but Herod was not secure and in 40 b.c. fled to Rome. There Antony bestowed on him the kingship of Judea read Luke 1:5, which he secured with a Roman army in 37. Octavian (the future emperor Augustus) defeated Antony and Cleopatra at the naval battle of Actium in 31, but confirmed Herod in power.

Herod's family life, however, was unhappy. He ruled as an autocrat, supported by police, and, despite his rebuilding of the Temple, to the Jews he remained a detested foreigner. He died in 4 BC at the age of 69.

The Marriage to Mariamne the 1st

- Herod knew he was hated by the Jews and having craftily removed the Hasmonean family from authority, he felt in fear for his life.
- For political reasons he therefore married Mariamne the 1st daughter of Hyrcanus the true heir to the throne, this explains why Jew-ish people today teach ancestry is based on the mother.
- Mariamne was one of five wives Herod wed.

How Herod Made Himself Safe and secure

- One of Herod's first acts was the execution of 40 prominent Sadducees. 2 reasons (enemies, money)
- He constantly had to pay off the Romans and anyone else who had helped him. (Bribes)
- He hired Jews from other lands as his army. Herod did not trust Jews from his own land.
- He was jealous of other members of his family.
- Aristobulus, Herod's own brother-in-law, was found drowned in a pool of one of the royal palaces.
- **Hyrcanus, returned from Parthia at Herod's invitation, was accused of plotting treason and executed.**
- **Herod then had Mariamne the 1st murdered and then her two sons' on suspicion that they were plotting against him.**
- Herod eliminated all that remained of the Maccabean family.**
- Depriving the Sanhedrin
- Herod had not the slightest intention of letting the Jews rule themselves.

- He deprived the Sanhedrin of every vestige of political power.
- Neither the Pharisees nor the Sadducees any longer exercised political influence.
- Only their names continued for the purpose of describing two groups which differed on religious matters.

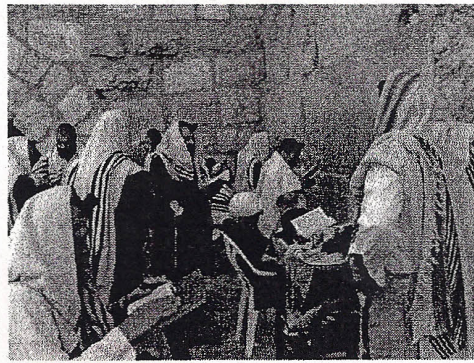
- **Herod was called great because of all the great architecture he set up.**

- Herod knew better than to force Hellenization upon his Jewish subjects.
- Gradually introducing them to those Greek habits of life which he himself admired.
- Jerusalem also benefited from his building activity. He erected a theater and a hippodrome within the city.
- Foreign visitors to his capital would feel more at home and would not look down upon him as an insignificant king of a "barbarian" people.

Herod's Temple

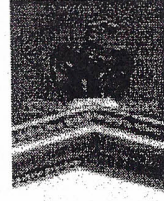
- Herod hired workmen by the thousands.
- Among them were many priests to build those portions not accessible to ordinary Jews.
- The work was started by leveling larger portions of the Temple Mount, so that the new building might be erected on a broader base.
- It was also made much taller, so that the white stone gleamed in the bright Palestinian sun and could be seen from miles away.
- On the northern and southern sides of the building were the enclosed halls or rooms where the priests prepared for the service, and where the Sanhedrin met.
- The large open court on the east, facing the Temple proper, was divided into several parts.
- Closest to the Temple was the portion set aside for the altar and the officiating priests.
- Next to it was the court for the Israelites who came to watch the service.
- By the side of that was the gallery for the women, and behind it was the court of the Gentiles.
- The whole area was surrounded by a wall.

This is the wall, part of which remains to this day, known as "The Wailing Wall," to which Jew-ish Edomites have gone on pilgrimage



- The Jews prided in Herod's accomplishment until Herod placed a *huge Roman eagle* over the

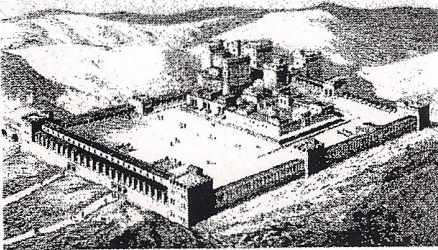
most important gate of the new Temple.



- Before long there was a conspiracy to pull *the eagle* down.

- When rumor circulated that Herod was dying, a group of young men gathered before the gate on which *the golden eagle* was set and began to pull it down.

- The soldiers interfered and arrested about forty of them. Herod was so enraged at this sign of insubordination and insult to Rome, that he had the "rebels" burned alive.

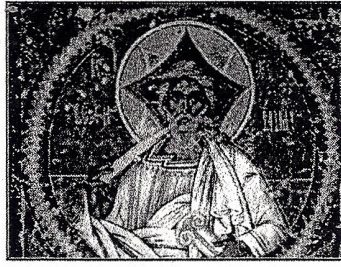


27 Rome: Octavian given supreme power by the Roman Senate, thus effectively ending the Roman Republic. He takes the title Augustus and becomes the first emperor of Rome (to 14 AD).

15 Roman empire extended to the upper Danube.

12 Revolt in Pannonia (part of present-day Slovenia) quelled by Augustus' stepson, Nero.

5 Judea: Probable year of birth of Jesus of Nazareth, at Bethlehem.



Herod's infamous "Death of the innocents"

Matthew 2:7 "Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared.

8: And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

9: When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.

10: When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

11: And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

12: And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way.

13: And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.

14: When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt:

15: *And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son.*

16: *Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men.”*

So Herod understood that according to the time of the stars appearance to the arrival of the wise men. The Christ child would be at most two years old. Herod and his family went through too much to relinquish his throne to some Black Jew boy. He had thousands of Israelite baby boys murdered.

4 B.C. Judea: Herod the Great dies; his kingdom is split between his three sons.

- Herod Archelaus: Ethnarch of Judea, Samaria, Idumea.
- Herod Antipas: Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea
- Herod Philip: Tetrarch of Batanea, Trachonitis and Auranitis.

AD

14 Rome: Augustus dies and is succeeded by Tiberius Caesar Luke 3:1.

26 Judea: Pontius Pilate is procurator (to 36).

27 Jesus is baptized by John the Baptist.

28 John the Baptist is imprisoned by Herod Antipas and beheaded at the request of Salome.

Her mother, Herodias wanted John dead. Read Mark 6:17-28.

30 Crucifixion of Jesus.

31 Martyrdom of St. Stephen.

32 Saul is converted to Christ and becomes Paul.

37 Rome: Tiberius dies and is succeeded by Caligula (to 41 AD). Judea: Herod Agrippa becomes king of northern Israel.

41 Rome: Assassination of Caligula. Claudius becomes emperor (to 54 AD),

45 Paul begins his missionary journeys in the eastern Mediterranean to spread Christianity.

54 Rome: Claudius is assassinated; succeeded by Nero (to 68).

55 Agrippa the 2nd also called Marcus Julius Agrippa; Great Grandson of Herod the great through Mariamne the 1st son Aristobulus. Agrippa had an incestuous affair with his sister Bernice, after her husband Herod of Chalcis died. Acts 25:13 & Acts 26:1 "Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and answered for himself:

2: I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews:

3: Especially because I know thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews: wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently."

Agrippa was expert because John Hyrcanus had forced all Idumeans to become Jew-ish!!

58 China: Emperor Ming Ti introduces Buddhism.

64 Rome: Fire destroys the city of Rome.

The Israelite /Christians are blamed for it and they are subsequently persecuted. St. Peter is executed.

65 St. Mark's Gospel is written.

66 Jewish revolt against the Romans (to 70).

67 Murder of St. Paul [martyr].

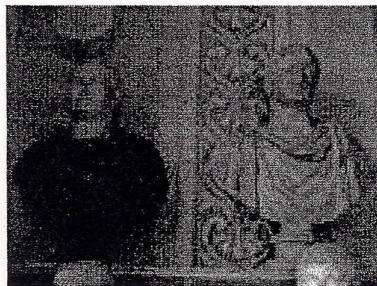
68 Rebellions in Rome. Nero commits suicide.

69 Rome: "Year of the Four Emperors:" Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian.

Vespasian defeats Vitellius to become emperor of Rome, (to 79). Founds Flavian dynasty of emperors. Historian Josephus becomes his slave- Flavius Josephus.

70 Titus (Vespasian's son) destroys Jerusalem and suppresses the Jews revolt.

Diaspora (expulsion of Jews) takes place.



73 Jewish stronghold at Masada falls to the Romans.

80 St. Luke's Gospel is written.

90 St. Matthew's Gospel is written.

193 Pagan Rome was conquered and overthrown by an Israelite named Septimius

Severus, and the gladiators who aided him. This event was followed by the Dark ages.